UNLOC Arrives
by Jan Maxwell

Just before noon on August 20, Bob Wittorf, Library Systems Manager, finished installing the last of the IBM terminals in the public service areas of the University Libraries. With little fanfare, "UNLOC," the University Libraries' new online public catalog, had finally become available to the public. By the end of the afternoon, several patrons had already become familiar with using the new system.

Searching by author, title, or subject, patrons are able to view bibliographic information from among approximately 700,000 records in the libraries' database. Those records (including holdings of the branch libraries and the Kresge Law Library) cover all books and journals cataloged since 1976, and most books and many journals cataloged before that date. Although this database is not the "clean" version expected to be loaded later in the fall—it includes some duplicate records, for instance—it nevertheless represents quite an accomplishment for the libraries. Many libraries have begun using automated public catalogs with only a small percentage of records from the card catalog converted into machine-readable form. In such cases patrons must continue to consult the card catalog as well as the computer terminal for most research needs. Because the University Libraries made retrospective conversion a high-priority project beginning in 1983, 90% of the libraries' holdings are now available to UNLOC users.

The implementation of NOTIS (Northwestern Online Totally Integrated System), of which UNLOC is only one component, has been a long process, filled with unforeseen delays. Wiring, cabling, and the installation of equipment and furniture for the new system have all taken longer than expected. The database load program has required a lengthy exchange of information between NOTIS and the libraries, and many adjustments on the part of NOTIS. Because NOTIS has many customers—it is becoming quite a popular system among university libraries—it has not always been possible to get immediate remedies for problems. Despite the delays, however, enthusiasm for NOTIS has remained extremely high in the libraries.

Among those most eager to see the new system working have been members of the Cataloging Department. Cataloging has been responsible for creating the current and retrospective records in the database, and the department takes a great deal of pride in this achievement. As soon as the final database load occurs, the libraries' technical services staff will also begin using the cataloging module of NOTIS. Although some steps in the ordering and cataloging of library materials are currently automated, the technical processes behind the scenes will be more fully automated with the use of this module.

Some university libraries have been able to implement NOTIS more quickly than Notre Dame, but faster delivery of a system this complex can be a mixed blessing. Over the past year, the various groups involved in imple-

New Directions in Old-World Research
by Betsy Moon

"New Directions in Old-World Research" was the subject of a program presented at the American Library Association annual conference in San Francisco on June 29, 1987. The concept of "new directions" in old-world research may appear almost a contradiction in terms. Classical, medieval, and early modern historical studies bring to mind scholars poring over crumbling old tomes in a sort of "Name of the Rose" atmosphere. But as the panelists in the program showed, new technologies and research methods have been developed in these areas. These new developments are affecting not only scholarship and research itself, but also library support for the scholars in these areas of study.

The program consisted first of a panel of three professors who briefly discussed new developments in research methods and new research tools in their respective fields of study. In classical studies, for example, a major development has been the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*, a computer database which consists of lexical entries for all words appearing in Greek literature up until the second century B.C. The increasingly interdisciplinary nature of classical studies, as well as the rise of new research methodology (feminist re-interpretation of texts, for example) has meant an explosion of books and

continued on page 2
menting NOTIS have had time to explore the changes that the new system will bring and to plan how to take advantage of those changes. For instance, technical services personnel have redesigned traditional workflows to take advantage of the NOTIS system’s capability to show patrons titles which are on order or are being cataloged. Without the extra time, the Screen Design Task Force could not have designed the variety of customized help screens now available on UNLOC, nor could the Training and Instruction Task Force have developed its training sessions so fully. At times, automation has seemed to be coming both too slowly and too quickly.

Scott Sullivan, one of several students trained to assist patrons with UNLOC.

Much still remains to be done. Once the final database load is completed, bar coding of books can begin in preparation for installation of the NOTIS circulation system. At this time, it is expected that the circulation system will be installed for testing purposes in the summer of 1988, with fall 1988 as the target date for regular use of the system to begin. Also in the summer of 1988, more terminals will be purchased; these will be installed in the tower in Hesburgh Library. Finally, a major project also slated to begin in 1988 will be the addition of serials holdings to the database. Moreover, as the systems continue to develop additional changes and improvements will be made.

Automation of the University Libraries has involved employees from all levels of the organization in planning and implementation activities. Bringing up NOTIS has been, and continues to be, a task requiring an enormous outlay of time and effort. For everyone involved, the reward for all the hard work began the day UNLOC quietly made its first public appearance. It is a reward most happily shared with the libraries’ patrons.

Telefax Service Available

The University Libraries now offer telefax service. Documents in single sheets or photocopies can be transmitted over telephone lines to and from telefax machines in hundreds of locations across the country and around the world. This service offers University faculty, staff, and students:

- free copies of articles requested via "Rush" interlibrary loan;
- free receipt of articles or papers up to 10 pages in length sent to campus via telefax;
- free transmission of photocopies or typed pages (up to 10 pages) to locations accessible via SUNYON;
- transmission of photocopies or typed pages (up to 10 pages) at a $5.00 fee for all other locations within the continental U.S.

For information about fees for other transmissions contact Ernie Clark, Room 221 Hesburgh Library, 239-6683. The "Rush" designation should be limited to interlibrary loan requests which are needed promptly for research purposes. Discrimination is urged in identifying "Rush" interlibrary loan requests since a deluge of "Rush" requests will negate the effectiveness of that designation. The head of Interlibrary Loan has the authority to determine the appropriateness of the "Rush" designation.

For more information on using the telefax service, please contact:
Susan Feitrick (239-5252) for general transmissions
Linda Gregory (239-6260) for interlibrary loans

Reciprocal Borrowing Program Established for Faculty
by George Sereidko

The Research Libraries Advisory Committee (RLAC) to the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) has announced a program of reciprocal borrowing for faculty members of research universities whose libraries are members of OCLC and the Association of Research Libraries. Notre Dame holds memberships in both organizations.

The University Libraries thus join approximately 60 other research libraries in the program which will provide regular faculty members with on-site access to the library collections of the other participating institutions. The program will make the collections of some of the most important research libraries in the United States more accessible to Notre Dame faculty members.
According to Elaine Sloan, Dean of Libraries at Indiana University and current chair of RLAC, the reciprocal borrowing card is "a sort of scholar's passport" that enables faculty to cross institutional boundaries in their search for knowledge and information. She notes that the program is an extension of the cooperation and shared commitment to scholarship that exists among the research universities. "Through computerization," she said, "we have been able to merge our catalogs electronically and arrange interlibrary lending. Now faculty will have on-site physical access to these materials."

Further information about the program and Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing Program cards can be obtained from George Sereiko at his office in 221 Bembrook Library or by calling x5070.

Since privileges vary among institutions, it is highly advisable for faculty members intending to visit a participating library to have the Reference Department in the Bembrook Library check the limitations and relevant practices of the prospective lending institution.

RLAC was formed in 1980 to communicate to the managing and governing bodies of OCLC the special needs of research libraries, which contribute nearly a third of the original bibliographic input to the OCLC database—an online catalog used by 7,000 libraries. RLAC has also been instrumental in OCLC's developing the Major Microfilm Project, which is a cooperative effort among OCLC and selected research libraries, including Notre Dame, to create and share bibliographic information about microform sets such as the Wing "Short Title Catalog," the "Landmarks of Science and Wright's "American Fiction."

The University Libraries at Notre Dame have had as one of their major goals enhanced access to library and information resources (regardless of their location). Almost 40 years ago, the libraries took their first major step toward reaching this goal. A few months after the organizational meeting of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago on March 4, 1949, Notre Dame became a member, and has continued its membership ever since. What started out as an idea in 1949 has developed into a library of more than 3 million volumes in 1987. A further step was taken in 1980 when the libraries joined the public universities of Indiana (now known as the Indiana Academic Resource Libraries) to provide a more formal structure for cooperative programs such as reciprocal borrowing for faculty, collection development and expedited interlibrary loan. Last year, a third significant step was taken when the libraries became a nonprofit corporate member of the John C. Early Library of the University of Chicago which made it possible for faculty members to borrow materials from all University of Chicago library circulating collections. Recently, the fourth, most promising and potentially far-reaching step was taken when the decision was made to join the OCLC/RLAC reciprocal faculty borrowing program.

Information to the People:
Stephen M. Hayes, Documents Librarian
by Katharine Blackston

"A valued ideal of our democratic society is the free flow of information between a government and its citizens. That ideal is currently being challenged by the present administration and is, indeed, in danger of becoming a thing of the past unless the public is made aware of the issue and then takes appropriate action."

The role of the United States government as information producer and publisher is of special concern to Stephen Hayes, the Notre Dame Documents Librarian, and he spoke with great conviction regarding this topic in a recent interview.

Information Cutbacks

How is the free flow of information being restricted? Hayes cites several areas of concern, prime among them the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980. The act, originally designed to develop efficiency and economy by eliminating duplication of information by government agencies, has actually resulted in making information inaccessible to many citizens. Greater utilization of private printers has meant that the Government Printing Office, formerly the main and central producer of government information, is now being circumvented. Furthermore, information is increasingly being published in electronic format outside normal depository channels, and is becoming inaccessible to many citizens because of the costs associated with database access. A society of "information haves and have-nots," based solely on one's ability to pay, is in the offing.

Another problem lies in the fact that, currently, major historical documents of the United States, such as the Congressional Record, are issued to government depository libraries in microfiche editions. While this practice is cost and storage effective, the microfiche supplied by the government is not of archival quality; it therefore deteriorates, and cannot be considered a permanent record. Bound paper editions are available, but must be paid for on a subscription basis—paid for twice, since taxes already underwrote the original creation of the information.

Censorship

Finally, in addition to the "passive" censorship brought about by economic and service cutbacks, incidents of "active" censorship, are becoming more common. Since April 1985, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been reducing public access to meetings, and has likewise reduced the availability of
transcripts of its closed meetings. Even unclassified research papers are being withdrawn from technical symposia; government employees are being required to sign prepublication censorship agreements; and government agencies are requiring private citizens to submit to prepublication review of research findings.

**Hayes and the Documents Center**

A 1972 graduate of Michigan State in psychology, Hayes received his Master of Science in Librarianship from Western Michigan University in 1974. In September of that year he joined the Notre Dame library faculty as the Social Science Librarian. One year later he became the Government Documents Librarian, the position he currently holds.

Notre Dame's depository library was founded in 1983 and is now among the largest in the state. When Hayes arrived, documents collecting and processing were handled perfunctorily in Technical Services with materials eventually winding their way to the shelves and receiving little attention thereafter. Under Hayes' direction, the Documents Center now houses and carefully maintains a collection of over 250,000 microfiche and approximately 138,000 paper documents. A standard bibliographic record system (e.g., kardexes detailing receipt information, shelflist cards indicating physical location on shelves, format, etc.) was instituted and plans to input government documents into UNILOC are under way. Hayes very actively assists researchers in obtaining information from the government, and his skill at finding his way through the morass of government documents is well known.

The Documents Center is not an "overnight success"; it is the result of planning, organization, hard work, and persistence. Hayes recalls several significant steps that brought his area into its present state of development. "First came the reaffirmation, administratively and functionally, that the depository library at Notre Dame, as one of 1,400 throughout the United States and its territories, was committed to providing government information to the entire congressional district, the Notre Dame community, and the surrounding business community. Next came the development of collection policies and cooperative agreements with nearby depository libraries to insure that all user research and reference needs could be met."

Throughout his tenure on the library faculty, Hayes has "marketed" the depository system to his clientele, instructing researchers whenever possible in the availability and use of government documents. He speaks routinely to first-year law students in their legal bibliography course, is an integral part of several courses offered by the Department of Government and International Studies and the College of Business, and makes presentations to local business and political groups as well.

Interspersed through these activities has been further coursework at Notre Dame, and in 1979, Hayes earned his Master of Science in Administration degree. He is also an active member in the American Library Association (ALA) and is currently the head of the Government Documents Roundtable (GODORT) of ALA. As national chairman, Hayes acts as the conduit linking citizens, GODORT, ALA, and the United States government on issues relating to government documents. In this arena he argues for equal access to information regardless of economic status, for the centralization of government information in the G.P.O., for the inclusion of depository libraries in the list of recipients of all media, and for the relaxation of restrictions on information.

Currently in the process of "internationalizing" the Documents Center by collecting more United Nations and European Community materials, Hayes considers himself a "full-service information specialist," with a commitment to do whatever he can to enable the research process. As such, he feels he must keep abreast of how information is organized, where it is deposited, and how it is most effectively made accessible.

Where does Hayes see a need for support from the University administration? The answer is immediate. "In an age of information, data is an important commodity. I hope that the administration will be willing to put the necessary funds into the library so that scholars and librarians will be able to 'buy into' major information networks and sources. If the depository system continues to suffer the 'electronic bypass,' our user community will still need that information, which means that we're going to be forced to invest significantly in the private sector's electronic information in order to fulfill our requirements. We should invest wisely in information services and networks and, of course, that's not going to be cheap. Moreover, expenditures of that sort may not attract traditional donors. When you're doing a database search and the information that the patron desperately needs is a statistic which comes out in two lines, you can't say, 'brought to you by the class of '78.' It's an interesting problem."
Keyword/Boolean Improves Searching

The keyword/Boolean search capability currently available in the University Libraries' automated system, UNLOC, is only one of the many research benefits provided by this system. However, it is the benefit that may be crucial in solving many difficult research problems. And although "keyword" and "Boolean" are currently the buzzwords in information research, they represent perhaps the least generally understood search strategies among those presently available in UNLOC.

Keyword searching is simply the ability to search important ("key") words in any given record. In the case of UNLOC, the computer searches the full MARC record (an expanded catalog card-like record). In effect, one may search any word(s) in the record including subheadings, combinations, etc. Most notably it is a way of subject searching in which one uses "natural" language instead of a controlled vocabulary of subject terms (like the Library of Congress Subject Heading List that has been used for so long by research libraries). For example, a search of the subject card catalog for information on multinational corporations will turn up little or no information. A researcher would be required to peruse a two-volume thesaurus of "LC" subject headings in order to come up with the verified term (international business enterprises). By contrast, if the same term were to be entered as a keyword search at an UNLOC terminal, several citations would be found, and any of these citations would additionally indicate the appropriate "LC" subject heading(s).

Generally speaking, keyword searching is most useful when a specific topic is being sought; when the search deals with data that is part of the MARC Record that is not included on a catalog card (e.g., language designation); or when it is necessary to combine or manipulate terms.

Boolean searching should be distinguished from keyword searching, although the concepts are often lumped together. In Boolean searching one manipulates search terms by using the same logical system that computers use to organize data. Linking search terms together using Boolean logic is much like constructing an elementary algebraic equation. The current card catalog attempts to link a few terms together in a rather antiquated fashion, but, through Boolean logic, terms may be manipulated in a more sophisticated manner. If one may combine "X + Y + Z," one may also add "Shakespeare and Marlowe and imagery" and thus construct a search that will find information that cannot be found by using a card catalog—books that discuss imagery in the works of Shakespeare and Marlowe. This is just one rudimentary example of how Boolean logic may be used to find data that was previously unavailable through a paper catalog. Like any logical or algebraic system, Boolean searching (and other types of enhanced searching using connectors, operators, etc.) can be more complicated. The more experienced the researcher and the more clever the logical "argument," the more successful the search is likely to be. However, even at their most elementary levels, the keyword and Boolean systems represent a vast improvement in search techniques over the paper card catalog.

Learning about UNLOC

The new University of Notre Dame Libraries Online Catalog, UNLOC, is both "user-friendly" and a rather sophisticated computerized system. Even for those unfamiliar with electronic information systems, the simple "a =," "t =," and "s =," commands for author, title, and subject searching are obvious and straightforward. Moreover, a great variety of assistance has been made available beginning with the well-designed "user-friendly" system and extending to:

1. Simple, direct help screens designed by the libraries' staff for Notre Dame faculty and students;
2. Clearly written documents that provide tips and instructions;
3. Brief classes that provide practical instruction on how best to use the system;
4. Individualized assistance by experienced librarians and staff hired solely for the purpose of UNLOC help.

The libraries have not only attempted to provide Notre Dame faculty and students with an excellent electronic system, but also with a variety of ways to master the system.

Even at the most basic level, a single brief training session can make this new system less perplexing. Quite simply, it is easier to become familiar with UNLOC when it is being introduced by an experienced librarian.

Introductory classes are currently being provided for all members of the University community. In less than an hour a librarian can outline the various elements of the system and review searching tips and author, title, and subject searching. A brief introduction to keyword Boolean searching, one of the more sophisticated features of UNLOC, is also available. (This issue of Access includes an article that describes keyword/Boolean searching in some detail.)

Additionally, in the late fall a brief class will be offered in the process of "dialing in" to UNLOC on modern-equipped microcomputers from offices, dorm rooms, homes, etc. Finally, review classes and advanced classes in keyword/Boolean will be offered next semester.

The libraries intend to ensure that interested members of the Notre Dame community receive the kind of training that will enable them to become effective and efficient users of this new and "powerful" system.

For further information, please contact Patrick Max in the Hesburgh Library or by phoning 259-6656.
Using UNLOC

You can use UNLOC right now to
• search by author (a = ), title (t = ), or subject (s = )
• search using keyword (k = ) strategy
• search using Boolean logic
• search by call number, language, imprint, ISBN, CODEN, etc. with assistance of librarian
• print results of your search at UNLOC stations equipped with printers
• obtain information on nearly 90% of the books in the libraries from any library on campus
• enjoy convenient access from outside the Libraries on any terminal with full-screen access to the IBM 3083 mainframe computer
• dial into the UNLOC catalog through microcomputers equipped with modems and the appropriate telecommunications software, on or off campus

You will be able to use UNLOC in the next few months to
• receive information on materials that are on order or being processed

You will be able to use UNLOC in the future to
• find out if particular items are checked out, on reserve, missing, at the bindery, etc.
• find out which volumes of a journal are in the libraries’ collection

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